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Tel. 254.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
Sole Importers
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17254.

號五月九年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE THE HEADS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
—Authorized Capital \$2,000,000
—Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000
—Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
—Life & Annuity Funds \$1,567,500
—Sinking Fund Account \$125,250
\$3,130,750

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,458
Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Revenues Marine Department 337,239
Other Receipts 473,940
\$5,333,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 noon Every 15 minutes.
12 noon to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDER BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller's order representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE

Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Price.
Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road Central.

TAN YUK KHEE, successor of the late SIEN TING.
14, DAVIDSON STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Commission free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.
Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).
Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. TROUS, COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

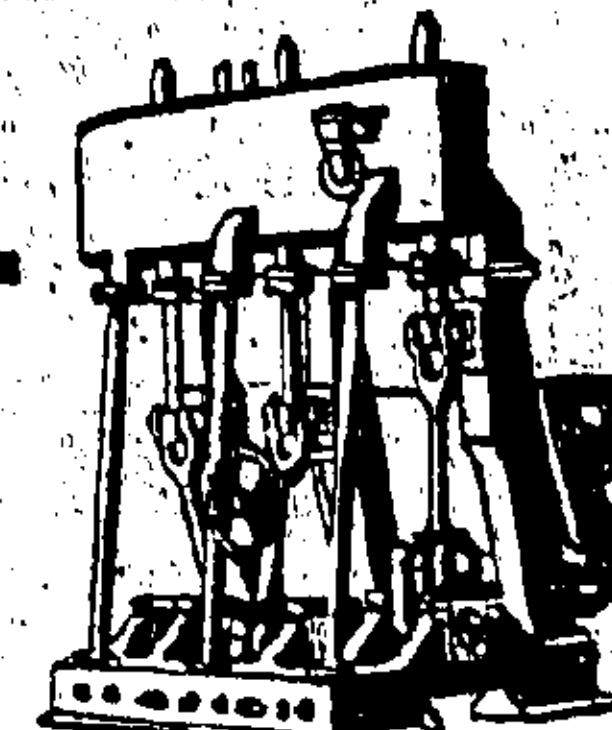

THE FINEST LIQUEURS.
OLD BROWN BRANDY
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
Specially selected for
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Telephone No. 619.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.
A first-class and up-to-date hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal banks. Notes for the best food, refreshments, accommodation and clean linen.
Online under European Supervision.
A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 1.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for sleeping people.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER, Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Rooms and suites only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.
Monthly and family rates on application to the Proprietors.
Lunches and Refreshments.
Telegraphic address "CARLTON."
MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
—Telegraphic Address—
"TAIKOO"
AGENTS—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CARLE LAD 6" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.
All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.
THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Bridge Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3335.
Branch Factory: Wing King Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

TO THOSE GOING AWAY
Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to
"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.
Price \$15 per annum, including postage.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE GREAT BATTLE.
ALLIES STILL ADVANCING.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ENEMY STILL RETREATING.
BRITISH CAPTURE ESTAIRES, RICHEBOURG, ST. VAAST, ETC.
HEAVY CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON FOE.
London, Sept. 3, 11.35 p.m.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
After the heavy defeat inflicted on the enemy on the 2nd our progress continued. We reached the general line—Ypres-Buissin-les-Cambrai-Banville-Burmannes-Le Cluse.
We captured or drove back with loss hostile reinforcements, which resisted our advance.
Our artillery inflicted heavy casualties on the retreating enemy.
Our batteries over open sights successfully engaged large numbers of the enemy retiring in close formation over the ridge north-west of Equancourt.
In his hurried retreat the enemy left quantities of stores and material.
South of the Lys the English captured Richebourg and St. Vaast and established themselves on the line of the La Bassée road between Richebourg and Estaires.
We captured Estaires, also a number of prisoners and a few guns.
We advanced slightly on the western outskirts of Lens and east and north of Givenchy-lez-La Bassée. We also progressed north-east of Steenwerck and entered Wulverghem.

BRITISH CONTINUE TO PROGRESS.
London, Sept. 4.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
Minor actions are reported from different localities.
We reached the east side of Vaux woods, northward of Mesnil, and slightly advanced at other points.
Generally, we have reached the line of the Canal-du-Nord and have occupied Ecourt St. Quentin, northward of the Arras-Cambrai road.
We progressed astride the Lys.
We are approaching Neuve Chapelle and Laventie and have taken possession of Sully-sur-Lys, Lys, Nieppe and Le Romarin.

FEVERISH AERIAL ACTIVITY.
BRITISH AVIATORS CEASELESS WORK.
London, Sept. 3.
The Air Ministry reports:—
In addition to the morning attack on the aerodrome at Buhl yesterday, we attacked in the afternoon the same objective with very good results, hitting the hangars and causing a fire.
On the night of the 2nd we dropped 17 tons of bombs, and again heavily attacked the Buhl aerodrome and the work at Burbich, the railways at Haurbrucken and Ehrange, and the Boulay aerodrome.
Several fires were started at Buhl. Three hangars were demolished. Direct hits were obtained on many others.
Our attack was carried out from as low as 200 feet. Over 15 tons of bombs were dropped on this aerodrome within 24 hours. We attacked the Ehrange railway from a height of 500 feet, every bomb direct hit. Fires were started on the Burbich works. Good bombs were observed. All the British machines returned.

GERMAN MAIN HEADQUARTERS IN RELOIUM.
TRANSFERRED TO VERSTERS.
The Hague, Sept. 3.
The *Les Nouvelles* states that the German Main Headquarters have been transferred from Spa to Versters, in the Province of Liege.
BRITISH TAKE ETAIN.
LENS NOT FALLEN AS YET.
London, Sept. 4.
The British have captured Etain and reached Ecourt St. Quentin, representing an advance of over a mile since last night.
We also occupied Burmannes and the west bank of the Canal-du-Nord as far as north of Sains-lez-St. Marc, and also held Inchy-en-Artois, Dernicourt and Hermet, from where the line runs west of Ruy Aulcourt and Ypres.
South of Ypres we hold the west bank of the Canal-du-Nord, which we crossed at the village of Haut-Alaines, two miles north of Peronne. The report of the occupation of Lens was premature.

WASTAGE OF ENEMY'S MAN-POWER.
A RESERVE DIVISION OF 1,000.
London, Sept. 3.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday morning, says:—
To what straits the enemy is reduced may be judged by the Second Guards Reserve Division, which was thrown in during the fighting. It had already suffered so heavily that its fighting strength was barely 1,000 men, one battalion consisting of a single officer and 35 of other ranks. The prisoners were dejected, but bitterness and arrogance are almost entirely absent. The German fighting aeroplanes are almost wholly devoted themselves to anti-tank work, particularly at night, when they constantly cut off engines in order to detect the grinding of tractors after which they drop brilliant parachute lights to see where the bomb falls.
The weather is cloudy and windy, but not unfavourable for campaigning.

SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCES.
ENEMY FURTHER RETREATS ASTRIDE CAMBRAI-BAPAUME ROAD.
London, Sept. 3.
Reuter's Agency learns that we have captured Etain, from where the line runs to a kilometre east of Dury, thence to the western outskirts of Buisey, which we hold, to the east of Pronville, west of Bourles and east of Dogges.
Substantial advance was made south of Ypres. We captured Le Mesnil, Elricourt and Tépencourt, and reached the line of the Tortille River, being an advance of a further two miles on a front of six miles. Since the morning numerous fires have been observed east of Buisey and Beringourt, also signs of enemy evacuations in the area south of the Seneffe river to the west of the Canal-du-Nord.
We have captured Ypres, four miles east of Le Transloy, and progressed beyond.
South of the Lys we reached the southern outskirts of Sully-sur-Lys and advanced along the Estaires-La Bassée road as far as Neuve Chapelle, the outskirts of which we hold.
We captured Richebourg, a vast, which is evidence of a further retreat astride the Cambrai-Bapaume road.
(Continued on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto carried on at Nos. 6 and 8 Bonoussfield Arcade of dealing in Sporting Arms and Ammunition under the style or firm name of WILLIAM SCHMIDT & COMPANY will in future be carried on by the undersigned under the style or firm name of THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE.

HENRIETTA BRANCH, Proprietor.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1918. 715

INTIMATIONS

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, CANTON, EAST PARADE GROUND.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (D.V.) September 18th. Entrance examinations September 18th. Chinese Course, eleven years; English Course, thirteen years. Boarders' Fees: Sixty to One hundred and eighty dollars per annum.

Principal: MISS BENDELACK, M.A., D.E. [640]

THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

NEXT TERM begins on MONDAY, September 9th. Parents and New Scholars can see the Headmaster on September 7th from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Rev. W. J. FEATHERSTONE, M.A., (Oxong), Headmaster.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1918. 718

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

DURING the School Year 1918-1919 beginning on MONDAY, 9th September, Classes 8, 7 and 6 will be taught in the new Building, Robinson Road, and Classes 5-1 in the new premises, Kennedy Road, which also be the residence of the Teachers and Boarders.

DR. AIMAR, Director.

Hongkong, Sept. 2, 1918. 717

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) per Share for account 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 10th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 30, 1918. 633

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 100, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the following Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz:—

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.

And in the event of the approval thereof with or without modification.

(2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation at Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Office in Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, (the Company's Solicitors) at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. [708]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMNIER CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablets on application.

64

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL THE LATEST TRAM PASS ENTRANCE, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373

Telegraphic Address: "Victoria,"

J. WITCHELL, Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

241 Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone No. 2987.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

[367]

PLANTING PAKRO SEEDTAPE

is very simple matter. Make a shallow trench, lay the tape in it, as you walk along; wet the tape thoroughly, cover lightly. That is all there is to it, except gathering the luscious vegetable and handsome flowers a short time after.

GRACA & CO.

Flowers and Vegetable Seeds, Catalogue Free, 10, Wing Lok Street, HONGKONG.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Telephone 230 & 153

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East.

Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION

All sorts of Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880)

WING LUNG ST.

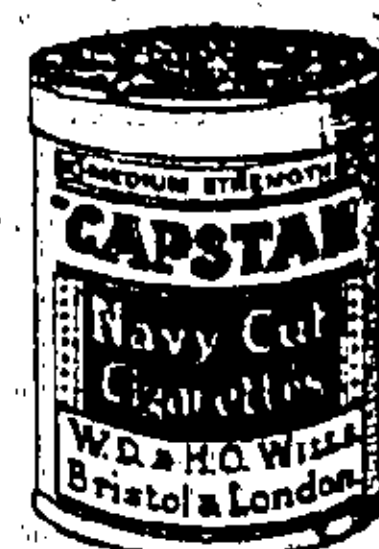
THE CIGARETTE OF DISTINCTION

ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONNOISSEUR TO STAND ALONE FOR PURITY AND CHARM OF FLAVOUR

CAPSTAN NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Sold by ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

PACKETS OF 10's



TINS OF 50's

Capstan Cigarettes are now sold in the following Packings:—

Packets of 10,

Packets of 20,

Air-tight tins of 50, also

MAGNUMS in Air-tight tins of 50.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ABOUT SILVER.

INTERESTING FACTS.

Perhaps the following short notes on the popular aspect of silver may interest some of your readers, says a writer in the *Ramapo Gazette*.

In England and in many of its colonies the unit of money is the gold sovereign. Silver and bronze coins are only tokens. By law a silver shilling passes as the one-twentieth part of a sovereign, and the value of the silver in the shilling depends on the market price of silver. The market varies, hence the reason that in receiving payment of a debt no one is legally bound to accept in silver coins more than forty shillings. Their value in gold is about fifty per cent. of their nominal value. Silver coins become a legal token, and when worn are received back at the mint at their nominal value. Sovereigns, however, cease to be legal tender when less than 187½ grains in weight. They should weigh 123.27445 grains.

We have the silver rupee coin here as the legal unit of money. The market values of commodities of all kinds are here measured by the silver rupee. If you buy 210 worth of goods in England, and the exchange rate between England and here were 1s. 2d. for each silver rupee, you buy 1s. 2d. in gold, for which we would have to give 171.4 rupees instead of Rs. 150, our usual 210 value when at 1s. 4d. At the present moment silver is worth 49½ (1s. 1d.) an ounce.

STERLING SILVER.

The silver alloy known as standard or sterling silver is by far the most important of the industrial alloys of silver. It consists of 92.5 per cent. of silver and 7.5 per cent. of base metal, generally copper, and is the alloy fixed by Act of Parliament as the legal standard for the silver coinage, and also for the manufacture of wares. Another legal standard silver alloy for silver wares exists but is seldom used, as it is softer than sterling silver, less serviceable and not so durable. This alloy of higher standard contains 95.83 per cent. of silver, and is known as the Britannia standard, owing to the fact that silver wares of this standard must be hall-marked with the figure of a woman, commonly called Britannia, instead of the lion as in the case of sterling silver. The silver standards employed for coinage, and for plate in other countries, are also fixed by law. The alloy 900 fine is more widely adopted especially for coinage than any other silver alloy. The silver is usually alloyed with copper, but standard silver alloys are also in use in which the silver is alloyed with zinc, cadmium and tin. Nickel in small quantities is also present sometimes. Silver alloys 800 fine, and also of lower fineness down to 620 fine, are in use for the manufacture of jewelry and articles which are exempt from hall-marking.

THE "HALL-MARK" OF SILVER.

British law requires that the quality of the metals of a gold and silver wares, with certain exceptions, including jewellery, shall be determined by assay at offices or "halls" in various parts of the Kingdom, duly authorized for that purpose, and if the article be found equal to the required standard it shall be stamped at those offices with a series of marks, known as the hall-mark. The earliest of the hall-marking laws was the Statute of Richard I. The wares sent for hall-marking are carefully assayed

by scraping, or cutting so as to obtain a representative portion of the metal of which they are made and the samples are subsequently assayed. If the wares after testing is found to comply with one of the various recognised standards, the marks prescribed by statute for that respective standard are then struck upon it. In the event of any ware failing to pass the official test a fine is imposed and the article is broken up, and returned to the manufacturer. Every ware submitted for assay must bear the mark of the manufacturer before it can be accepted for hall-marking. This mark consists of the maker's initials, or in the case of a company the initials of the name of the firm. The mark must be approved by the assay authorities, and duly registered before being used.

The hall-marks struck upon the wares are usually placed quite close to the maker's mark, and are designed to show: 1. The hall or assay office at which the ware was tested. 2. The standard or quality of the silver. 3. The year in which the ware was hall-marked. Formerly another mark, known as the duty mark, and consisting of the sovereign's head, was struck to denote the payment of duty, but this was discontinued in 1801. Offices for hall-marking are at London, Birmingham, Chester, Sheffield, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. Offices formerly existing at Exeter, York, Newcastle, Norwich and other places, have now been closed.

The marks to denote the place of assay are as follows:— London, a leopard's head (the arms of the Goldsmiths' Company); Birmingham, an anchor; Chester, a sword between three garbs; Sheffield, a crown for silver wares; Dublin, a harp crowned; Edinburgh, a castle; Glasgow, a tree with a fish across the trunk, a bell hanging from one of the branches and a bird on the top branch. The standard or quality marks for silver are 9250 (sterling or standard silver), a lion passant; 833 (Britannia silver), a figure of Britannia. The date mark to denote the year of assay consists of a single letter, of special design, and different for each assay office, which is used throughout the year, and is changed every year.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OR ALL CHEMISTS

Price 21/6 and 42/6

A complete hall-mark on any single piece of plate will therefore consist of four separate marks, viz: 1. The maker's mark. 2. City mark. 3. Standard mark. 4. Date letter.

Foreign silver imported for sale must first be submitted for assay and if of the required standard is stamped with distinctive marks to denote that it is of foreign manufacture.

The only marks for foreign plate are as follows: London, sign of the constellation Leo. Birmingham, equilateral triangle. Chester, seven and two leaves. Sheffield, Libra. Dublin, boujet. Edinburgh, St. Andrew's Cross. Glasgow, double block letter F inverted.

TOBACCO SUPPLIES FOR ALLIES.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL FORESHADOWED.

The U.S. War Industries Board announces that investigation into tobacco requirements indicates that conservation is necessary, and Government control may be ordered later. The 1917 crop was 1,196,000,000 lbs., of which 830,000,000 lbs. is available this year for United States manufacturers, while 345,000,000 lbs. will be available for export to the Allies.

The tobacco issued to the military forces by England, France and Italy amounts approximately to 175,000,000 lbs. yearly. England and France each allot 40 per cent. of the entire consumption to the army and navy, while Italy allows the military forces 45 per cent. The total yearly consumption by the entire population in these countries is estimated at 287,000,000 lbs., or 41,000,000 lbs. more than the United States is able to export.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A.I. A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

Telephone No. 11, 65.

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WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.
THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE No. 16.

To-day's Advertisements

ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL,
CAUSEWAY BAY.SCHOOL RE-OPENS on MONDAY,
Sept. 9, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1918. 727THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS
& DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Members
will be held in the Hongkong
General Chamber of Commerce Room,
Chartered Bank Building, on FRIDAY,
9th instant, (TO-MORROW) at 3 P.M.
for the purpose of discussing certain
proposals suggested by the Rice Association
regarding the survey and storage of Rice
Shipments to U.S.A.
All Rice Exporters who are not
Members of the Association are also
invited to attend.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1918. 728

ASSOCIAÇÃO PORTUGUESA DE
SOCORROS MUTUOS.

CIRCULAR.

A Subcomissão da Escola de Portu-
guesa, criada por este meio no país
de família, a convite da Comissão que a
sua de portu- guesa, criada por este meio no país
de família, a convite da Comissão que a
sua de portu- guesa, criada por este meio no país
de família, a convite da Comissão que a

A Subcomissão,

A. F. B. SILVA NETTO,

I. M. XAVIER,

F. H. BOTELHO.

Hongkong, 5 de Setembro de 1918. 726

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SEANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having
arrived from the above mentioned ports
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Cargo will be landed at their
risk into the Hazardous and/or extra
Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit
signed by the Superintendent of Imports
and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of
Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godown where they
will be examined on MONDAY, the
9th inst., at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a
month of the steamer's arrival here, after
which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godown, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
11th Sept., 1918, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

Consignees are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-signature
immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1918. 724

KODAKS
and FILMS,
PLATES
and PAPER,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.
A. TACK & CO.,
25, Des Voeux Road Central.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

OF THE WEEK

PRIOR to the week of the

fortunes of war, and until it is shown
again that the German army is not
only able to hold the defensive
positions it takes up, but to take the
initiative in the battle, the demoralisation
which has set in among the
people of Germany is bound to
extend and to end in the inevitable
collapse. Never were the Allies so
clearly within sight of victory as they
are to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One fatal case of bubonic plague
was reported in the Colony yesterday.

The China Mail Co's s.s. *China*
sailed from Manila on Wednesday
morning, and is due to arrive here to-
morrow morning.

A married Chinese woman was
removed to the Government Civil
Hospital suffering from the effects of
self-administered opium poison.

Mr. Frederic Coleman has, in "The
Far East Unveiled," written the history
of events in China and Japan during
1916. The volume will be published
by Messrs. Cassell.

A Chinese coolie has been sent to
the Government Civil Hospital suffering
from injuries received by being knocked
down by motor-car No. 10, near the
Ping On Wharf.

The Postmaster General in London
has announced among mails lost at sea
through enemy action, the newspaper
and samples mail of June 20-27 for
Hongkong and the south of China.

A London paper received by to-
day's mail says: "The recent rise that
has taken place in the stock of the
P. & O. is accompanied by revived
rumours that the company is to be the
centre of a big shipping fusion."

A ship's officer residing in the Astor
House has reported to the Police that
between the hours of 2 p.m. on the
3rd and 9 a.m. on the 4th, some person
entered his room, by the use of a
duplicate key, and pilfered \$900 in
notes.

It is reported that after the
Presidential election, Fung Kok Chang
(the present Chief Executive) will be
appointed Head of the House of Elders,
while Tuan Ki Sui (the present
Premier) will become the Inspecting
Commissioner of the Yangtze Valley.
It is also said that General Nei Sze
Chung will join the New Cabinet.

The death is announced of Captain
E. G. Andrews, a retired commander of
the P. & O. Co., well known to many
residents in the East. He died at
Southsea on July 17th. The latest
mail also brings news of the death of
Captain Edwin Street, another well-
known commander of the P. & O. Com-
pany. He died in London on July 14th
at the age of 64.

FELLOWSHIP FOR CANTON
DOCTOR.

Captain Edward Wilfred Kirk, M.B.,
Ch.B., Univ. Edin. R.A.M.C., Surgeon,
Mission Hospital, Canton, China, 17
Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh, has
passed the requisite examination and
been admitted a Fellow of the Royal
College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was
received by the American Consulate
General, Hongkong, from the Manila
Observatory at 1 p.m. to-day:

Typhoon in about 117 degrees Long.
E. and 17 degrees Lat. N., direction
unknown.

Typhoon in about 125 degrees Long.
E. and 19 degrees Lat. N. almost
stationary.

GERMAN PROPERTY IN SHAMEN.

In the House of Commons on July
10th Colonel Yates asked the Foreign
Secretary what decision had been come
to in regard to the legal questions
involved in the taking over of the
buildings belonging to the German
Consulate, bank, post-office, and trading
firms in the British concession of
Shamen, in China, and whether the
leases had now been terminated.

Mr. Balfour: It has been decided
for the present to apply the same treat-
ment to German property within the
Chinese Government as is being applied by
the Chinese Government to German prop-
erty outside the concessions, and the
necessary instructions have been given.
This will involve the liquidation of the
leases.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED FALSE TRADE
DESCRIPTION.JUDGMENT IN THE JAPANESE
COTTON CASES.

To-day Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe delivered
judgment in the case in which The
Sun Co., Ltd. and two other firms
were prosecuted by the Crown Solicitor
for selling Japanese cotton reels with
a false description.

Mr. Wolfe said the three cases were
similar. He was satisfied that a false
trade description was given but he
arrived at the conclusion that the
defendants should be discharged as he
was satisfied that they acted innocently
although they may not have complied
with section A. of sub-section 2.
His Worship stated that in future
no other person could make the plea
that he had acted innocently because
these cases had been widely reported.
He asked the solicitors to warn their
clients.

A JAPANESE THIEF.

A Japanese was charged before Mr.
E. D. C. Wolfe with robbing his Japanese
master of \$150, from a chest of drawers.
Defendant pleaded guilty. He said
he had no intention of robbing and
would get the money from home and
pay his master off.

He was arrested yesterday morning
in a house of ill-repute and had spent
all the money. He came to Hongkong
from Shanghai in March.

Complainant said there was no chance
of getting the money.

The Magistrate remarked that as it
was the first offence he would give him
the option of a fine. He was accordingly
fined \$150 or one month's hard labour.

SYSTEMATIC OPIUM SMUGGLING
FROM HAIPHONG.

A Chinese was charged this morning,
before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with being
in possession of illicit opium.

Inspector Gordon, who prosecuted,
said defendant was arrested while com-
ing ashore in a sampan from a vessel
in harbour. He was a seaman on board
that vessel. The opium was hidden in
a specially contrived belt which defend-
ant was wearing. Three other men,
seeing the arrest, threw their opium into
the water.

Inspector Gordon said that almost
every seaman coming from Haiphong
had been smuggling opium. It had
been a common practice for some time.
It was not meant, he thought, for
consumption in Hongkong, but in the
interior.

NO LICENSE FOR SELLING.

A Chinese boy was charged in Mr.
Wolfe's Court with selling cigarette
paper without a license.

Defendant said he had no money to
pay for a license. He had realised
\$2.50 from the sale of these papers.

His Worship ordered \$1.50 to be
paid out of the poor-box, which with the
\$2.50 seized by the Police, would go
for the securing of a license.

Defendant was discharged with a
caution.

ILLEGAL OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged with being in
illicit possession of opium.

Inspector Wildin prosecuted and Mr.
W. B. Hind defended.

Defendant pleaded guilty, but made
a long statement to Mr. Wolfe that the
packet was given to him by two friends,
whom he named, near the Wing On
Co., and he was arrested soon after.

Inspector Wildin said defendant told
him he was living in Wellington Street
while in his statement to the Court he
said he was living in Hollywood Road.
He could not point out the two men
who, he alleged, gave him the parcel.

His Worship fined him \$3,500 or 10
weeks' hard labour.

A London morning paper says it
cannot be claimed for the word alien
that because it occurs in the Bible it
takes its back over 3,000 years, as
correspondents suggest. It merely
takes its back to the English translation.
Moses, we know, named his first-born
"Gershom," for, he said, I have been an
alien in a strange land. In the Revised
Version the alien becomes "sojourner."
But what is a curious coincidence is that
Mr. Gershom Stewart should move a
clause in the Aliens Bill. What would
happen if a member said suddenly:
"Mr. Speaker, I spy Gershom!"

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's
Pain Balm for rheumatism? If
not, you are wasting time, as the longer
this disease runs on the harder it is to
cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it to
a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts
and you will be surprised and delighted
at the relief obtained. For sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

THE RUBBER CRISIS.

VIEWS OF PENANG CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.

Messrs. Brown, Phillips and Stewart
sent to the Penang press the following
excerpt from the minutes of a special
meeting of the Committee of the Penang
Chamber of Commerce held in the Cham-
ber on August 19:

The Chairman (Mr. H. A. Low) ad-
dresses the meeting on the present posi-
tion of the rubber market and the pos-
sible effect upon the local bazaar of the
heavy slump which has taken place in
the price of the commodity. He feared
that if the present decline in values con-
tinued, the resultant consequences to
the bazaar may be disastrous and it is
obvious that very serious losses will
come to the producing interests and to
the public in general.

After discussion it is resolved to ad-
dress Government on the gravity of the
situation, and to point out that in view
of the fact that the industry is of vital
importance not only to Malaya but to
the Empire the present situation calls
for the immediate attention of Govern-
ment. Accordingly, it is proposed that a
small special committee, representative
of the planting and mercantile interests,
be appointed to examine and report at
the earliest possible date as to what
steps should be taken to deal with the
situation.

PENANG AND SINGAPORE PRODUCERS.

The Chairman reports that Mr. Craig
had brought up the question of the ship-
ment of Penang and Singapore general
produce to the United Kingdom in gen-
eral bottom. He had referred briefly
to the matter when, addressing the mem-
bers at a recent half-yearly general
meeting of the Chamber, he had produced a
small special committee, representative
of the planting and mercantile interests,
be appointed to examine and report at
the earliest possible date as to what
steps should be taken to deal with the
situation.

KIDNAPPING IN SHANTUNG.

A Shantung Correspondent of the
China Mail gives the following account
of kidnapping operations in that pro-
vince:—Robbers and kidnappers are
operating here again. Between here
and Kiaochow a robber band of about
eighty men terrorised the neighbourhood
for some time. They cut out a square
in the centre of a large field, erected
matchposts and used this as their base
of operations. The people were afraid of
them and no one dared move against
them. Finally the official despatched a
company of his home guard to clear
them out. Five were captured and
brought to the city. The rest all
escaped.

Near Chengyang, the border of the
leased territory of Tientsin, kidnappers
have seized five wealthy men and are
holding them for ransom. Among the
five is Mr. Chin of Pingtu, brother of
the agent for the Standard Oil Company
in Chengyang. They are holding him
for \$5,000 ransom. His father, who is
head of the Pingtu village, raised
\$20,000 and the official sent two soldiers
to confer with the kidnappers and to
secure their release. They refused to
release him for \$30,000. They said he
was employed by foreigners who were
rich and they intended to make the
ransom money a large fund for their
ransom. Otherwise they would let
him go. At present they have him living
in a mansion in the Lao Shan mountains
near Tientsin.

It is dangerous to be out on the road
in this section, especially near the
border where the robbers are so many
on the train and see into Tientsin where
they are out of reach of the Chinese
officials. All of our trouble comes from
there.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins,
C.B.E.

Mr. T. H. King reports the following
as having "Passed with Credit":
C. Sergt. 5 Chow U. Ting,
C. Sergt. 831 Khan Shih Hasham
Khan.

Mr. 808 R. M. Omar.
The "Passed" list is posted at H.Q.
Office.

PARADE.

All ranks except those on duty will
parade on Friday, September 13th, at
8.25 p.m., on the road outside the front
entrance to the Kowloon Railway
Station.

A Special Ferry will leave the Star
Ferry Wharf, Hongkong, at 8.00 p.m.
for the use of the Hongkong resident
members.

Uniform, belts, caps and covers
trousers, and caps folded on left
arm.

No rides or sticks to be carried.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

The following is to be inserted on
page 37 of the D.O. Book:
484. If a Reserve Inspector or
Bergant has occasion to send a prisoner
to the Station, and is unable to accom-
pany him, a written message is to be
given to the officer in charge of the
prisoner stating what charge is to be
preferred.

STENOGRAPHS.

Pe. 668 Steno is invalided out.
Pe. 115 Ng Chuy Ng is invalided out.

HEADQUARTERS CLUB.

The Band will play at Headquarters
Club at 6 p.m. on Friday next September
6th. Uniform, caps and covers.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH
REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a
cure for colds, croup and whooping
cough.

It has been a favourite with mothers of
young children for almost forty years.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can
always be depended upon and is pleasant
to take.

It not only cures colds and grip, but
prevents their becoming pneumonia.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains
no opium or other narcotic and may be
given as confidently to a child as to an
adult. For sale by all Chemists and
Druggists.

BRITISH BANK DIRECTORS.

"Problems of British Banking," in the
July Edinburgh Review, calls attention
to the question of Bank Direction. He
writes:—

The German board of bank directors
is composed, to an extent unknown in
England, of men possessed of profes-
sional and technical knowledge. No one
who has been present at a meeting of
German bank directors in Berlin, when
some foreign enterprise has been under
consideration, can have failed to be im-
pressed by the animation with which it
was discussed, and by the expert and
comparative knowledge displayed by
individual directors of the enterprise
itself, and of the conditions
prevailing in the foreign country
in which it was proposed to
undertake it. He may have been led
to reflect ruefully upon the different
reception his project met with in his
own country. He will recall the meet-
ing of the London board; the difficulty
of withdrawing its members even tem-
porarily from their country pursuits,
and their obvious anxiety to lose
no time in returning to them;
most of them old men, many of
them long retired from business, some
of them ex-Government officials and the
like, who have never been in business a
few ornamental titled persons; only
one or two here and there who have no
train to catch, and are willing to discuss
the matter in hand with attention and
it may be, with understanding.

It may be that we do not pay our men
(i.e. bank directors) enough. A London
director has to be content with an honorific
position, a fee of a few hundred pounds
a year, and a very exigent degree of
responsibility. This is not enough to
attract men of the prime of life, with
expert or technical knowledge, of
industry and finance. . . . At a recent
meeting of a bank with deposits of over
£200,000 the proposal to increase the
directors' fees to £1,000 a year was met
by the rejoinder from one of the share-
holders present that he did not know
what the directors would do with such a
sum. . . . They manage these things
differently in Germany. After payment
by the Deutsche Bank of 5 per cent. of
the net profits to reserve, and of the
ordinary dividend of 6 per cent., and
the Dresdner Bank of 4 per cent. the
directors receive respectively 7 per cent.
7 1/2 per cent., and 4 per cent. (the Dis-
conto's personally liable partners receive
16 per cent.) out of the remainder.

THE PRISONERS' AGREEMENT.

GERMANS IN CHINA.

A London paper of July 17th re-
ceived by to-day's mail contains the fol-
lowing on this subject:—
The British and German delegates
to the Hague Conference have reached
an agreement, but it has still to be
ratified by both Governments, and the
statements are at present unofficial.
According to an agency report at The
Hague the German reservation in the
prisoners of war Agreement relates to
the Germans in China. The British
delegates declined to give up all the
German civilians in exchange for the
Ruhleben men. Nevertheless the Ger-
mans will gain numerically on balance
in the exchange. We shall, however,
have succeeded in securing the release
of the whole of our unfortunate fellow-
countrymen at Ruhleben.
The German delegates complicated
this question by demanding concessions
relating to their compatriots in the
British Dominions and in China. So
keen were they to obtain news of the
Germans interned in the Dominions
that it is said that they actually sug-
gested that they might be allowed to
provide their own transport to bring
them home. This request, of course,
could not for a moment be entertained,
but the British delegates showed every
disposition to face any practicable
solution of this admittedly difficult
problem. In the case of the Germans
in China, the demand was that they
should either be repatriated or allowed
to remain in China. Again, it is
understood that the British delegates
were unable to concede anything like
the full demand.

BRITISH TRADE.

A SELF-CONTAINED EMPIRE.

The Empire Producers' Association
tendered a luncheon to Sir Joseph
Ward at the Connaught Rooms recently.
Replying to the toast of his health,
Sir Joseph Ward said the Empire
would never be right until it made up
its mind that in material respects it
decided to be self-contained. He hoped
the Government would not allow any-
one to put us in the same position
regarding trade as before the war,
when German goods came to New
Zealand payable 90 days after arrival,
whereas the English system demanded
that bills be paid 30 days after sight.
He also referred to the great advantages
the German banks gave overseas
customers. He hoped we would not
display quite so much generosity
towards our enemies as in the past.
He wanted to know what France and
England were going to do after the war
about allowing Germany to use the
Suez Canal on level terms without. As
we owned this great highway, we should
use it to our own advantage, and future
generations would curse us. He realised
that we were not going to have an easy
time after the war. Probably we would
have much human selfishness to con-
tend against, and perhaps we would see
dumping methods again resorted to.
But the people here must realise that
until they fixed some fiscal system they
would never be able to build up the
Empire by a hand-to-mouth system.
They would have to be prepared to
offer reciprocal treatment to America,
and they could not refuse to recognise
that Japan had done to help the Allies.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diar-
rhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for
a few days, run in bed if possible, be-
careful of your diet and take Cham-
berlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. This
remedy has cured cases of chronic
diarrhoea that physicians have failed to
cure. For sale by all Chemists and
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CANTON PARLIAMENT AND THE
PRESIDENCY.

The Intelligence Bureau of Can-
ton communicates the following:—

The Constitutionalist leaders of the
South-West, who have but recently
emerged, through the Intelligence
Bureau, that they would repudiate
all illegal actions of the Peking
Government, are not only expressing
the sentiment of the several pro-
vinces they represent, but also that
of every self-respecting citizen of
China, when they say that the
Presidency of the Republic of China
cannot be subject to the control of
militarists who happen to be in com-
mand of large military forces for the
time being; that it is an insult to
the manhood of China to think that
an illegitimate President, playfully
chosen by votes bought from an
Assembly picked and purchased by
the military party, will be confirmed
later by the people; and that any
person knowing the force by which
he has been given the office should
deserve the scorn and not the ex-
pected recognition at home or abroad,
not even mentioning how the money
for the purchase of the election has
been raised through traitorous mis-
giving of the national resources and
political rights by and for a few.

The Military Government and the
National Assembly of the Republic
of China now meeting in Canton,
although having repeatedly an-
nounced their condemnation of the
acts of the illegal Peking Govern-
ment, will nevertheless make a
formal denial of the right of a bogus
National Assembly to proceed with
the election of a President for the
Republic.

The dismissal of Lo Tscheng as
the Superintendent of Customs and
Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for
Kwangtung by Peking will not be
taken notice of by the Canton
authorities. Mr. Lo will continue
to officiate in the two offices.

The Bureau for Foreign Affairs in
the Constitutionalist Provinces are
being taken over by the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs of the Military
Government and will be subject to
the supervision of Dr. Wu Ting-fang,
acting Premier and Minister of
Foreign Affairs under President Li
Yuan-hung until June 15, 1917,
when the Militarists forced General
Li to submit to their will. Dr. Wu
is the last Foreign Minister of the
Republic regularly appointed by the
President with the consent of the
National Assembly, according to the
law. Dr. Wu, now one of the seven
Administrative Directors of the
Military Government, is also Minis-
ter of Foreign Affairs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CONSUL TO HIS NATIONALS.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL".]

Portuguese Consulate,
Hongkong, 4th Sept., 1918.

SIR,—I was greatly pained to see
a letter published in the *Hongkong*
Telegraph yesterday, wherein the
author makes certain references to
an intended action on my part in
connection with the remarks which
Mr. Jenkins is reported to have made
at the presentation to Mr. Wilks.

I consider it very incorrect to
refer publicly to anything which I,
in my official capacity, have not
thought fit to make public, and I
shall feel obliged if my nationals will
do me the favour of refraining from
sending further letters to the Press
commenting on the affair.

Requesting the courtesy of your
columns for this letter,—I have the
honour to be, Sir, your obedient
servant.

V. M. R. DE SOUSA
Consul for Portugal.

[We have received other communica-
tions purporting to be on the general
subject of the remarks made by Mr.
Jenkins, but they are, unfortunately,
purely personal and have been

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE FRENCH FRONT.

FRESH PROGRESS BY FRENCH.

NEAR SALENCY.

London, Sept. 4.

A French communiqué states: Our infantry crossed the Somme opposite Epénancourt. Further south the French gained a footing at Geny, east of the Canal-de-Nord, capturing 200 prisoners.

East of Noyon we made fresh progress and reached the outskirts of St. Rémy. Artillery firing continues heavy in this region.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne yesterday we captured 1,200 prisoners.

Our aviators were very active, co-operating with the artillery and destroying centres of resistance.

Nineteen enemy aeroplanes and five balloons crashed. Tons of bombs were dropped on the back areas, and tanks were machine-gunned.

A MILE FROM COUCY.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

London, Sept. 4.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says:—

General Mangin's attack on the plateau between the Ailette and the Aisne yesterday afternoon resulted in another important advance.

On the left, opposite Guzy, we have captured the bridge-head across the Ailette and the French troops occupied the wood west of Coucy-le-Château and also established a footing in a little wood south-east of Moulin-de-Noyon. So we are now barely a mile from Coucy.

On the main plateau Terny Horny, which resisted several attacks, was taken and a footing obtained on the plateau north-east of Crouy.

North-east of Crouy we are on the edge of the second plateau across the Marquival Valley, through which the Soissons-Laon railway runs. Over 1,200 prisoners were taken during the day.

FURIOUS GERMAN RESISTANCE.

ENEMY DESTROYING STORES BEFORE RETIRING.

London, Sept. 4.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—

The enemy is desperately resisting between the Somme and the Aisne. We are extending our positions north-east of Noyon.

Violent fires are reported in the Vesle region, especially at Meurival and Harbouville. The enemy is apparently destroying stores prior to a withdrawal. Numerous convoys are reported to be moving to the north.

LUDENDORFF'S AUTHORITY WAVING.

PASSING INTO ARMY COMMANDERS' HANDS.

Paris, Sept. 3.

The fierce fighting of the last few days which procured for the British a fine success cannot fail, owing to the efforts of the troops of Generals Debeney, Humbert and Mangin, to produce most important consequences. It is likely that when General von Ludendorff, after the severe blows he has sustained, retreats the shelter of the Hindenburg line, he will have but to bring the whole German Army into line to hold out temporarily.

The foe will be powerless to resist the fresh American Armies supplied with new material. This is probably now realized by the German High Command, who sees his effective troops vanishing and his best defences broken into.

After the continuous defeat and scores of desertions, which are counted daily, the authority of General von Ludendorff is weakening and passing into the hands of Army Commanders all along the immense front from Nieuport to the Soisson-Laon region, where the Imperial Crown Prince certainly feels already the threat on his right flank.

The French Guards have occupied the building and seized arms and important documents.

ANOTHER GERMAN PEACE OFFER FORESHADOWED.

EVACUATION OF FRANCE.

RECOGNITION OF GERMANY'S EASTERN CLAIMS.

London, Sept. 4.

The Times military expert suggests the possibility of Germany evacuating France as preliminary to a peace offer on the Western Front, conditionally on a recognition of her Eastern claims.

"IN THE LAST LAP."

AND "CLOSE TO THE WINNING POST."

Paris, Sept. 4.

A semi-official message states:—The hour seems close at hand when the superb efforts of the Allies will begin to bear fruit. Our great chiefs said yesterday: "We are in the last lap and close to the winning post."

ENEMY DAM THE SCARPE.

London, Sept. 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday evening, says:—

The surprise occasioned by the rapidity of our advance seems to have been complete. Many fires are springing up at many places far in the back. The Germans damaged the Scarpe and the water spread over a considerable area, but has not interfered with our progress.

We struck the enemy as a new place in the north, where our troops stormed and captured Biethebourg-St. Vaast.

The weather continues ideal for field warfare.

GERMAN REPORTS.

London, Sept. 3.

A wireless German official report states:—

The English south-east of Arras by superior forces pressed us back on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai highroad.

The French to the west and south of Coucy-le-Château slightly pressed us back from the Ailette.

Strong repeated enemy attacks between the Ailette and the Aisne failed.

A wireless German evening official message states:—

Between the Scarpe and the Somme the movements which we commenced on the night of September 2nd were completed in accordance with plan.

THE BALKAN FRONT.

BRITISH REPULSE ATTACKS.

London, Sept. 4.

A British message from Salonika states:—

The enemy of the morning of September 2nd attacked our positions westward of the Vardar, which we captured on September 1st. On the right, the enemy failed to reach our line. We drove back the enemy on the left by a successful counter-attack.

We took 60 prisoners on Sunday and Monday.

BULGARIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

BRITISH INFLECT HEAVY LOSSES.

London, Sept. 4.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—

The British west of the Vardar attacked a series of enemy works in the direction of Alibak Mahle, taking 50 prisoners and maintaining the conquered ground, despite Bulgarian counter-attacks, which were repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

BRITISH EMBASSY AT PETROGRAD.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS SEIZED BY RUSSIANS.

Amsterdam, Sept. 3.

The *Pravda* says: In connection with the assassination of the Commissary, M. Uritsky, cabled on August 31st, numerous houses were searched at Petrograd, including the British Embassy.

An exchange of shots occurred in the Embassy. A member of the Bolshevik Commission of Enquiry was killed, two Commissaries were wounded and one British subject, not identified, killed at the Embassy. Several persons have been arrested.

The Red Guards have occupied the building and seized arms and important documents.

THE CZECHS RECOGNISED AS ALLY BY AMERICA.

Washington, Sept. 3.

The United States has recognised the Czech-Slovaks as a co-belligerent nation.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

SPECIAL MEDAL AND UNIFORM.

London, Sept. 4.

His Majesty the King has approved of a special medal for war services for the Mercantile Marine, also a special uniform for seamen.

RAW MATERIALS FOR GERMANY AFTER THE WAR.

MEETING OF IRONMASTERS IN BERLIN.

Amsterdam, Sept. 4.

A meeting of the German steel and ironmasters at Berlin, discussing the post-war policy, deprecated a Central European Customs Union as calculated to aggravate the difficulty of obtaining Extra-European raw materials.

FORMER FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL AT SHANGHAI.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

Paris, Sept. 3.

M. Gaston Kahn, formerly Consul-General at Shanghai, and now in charge of the Consulate-General at London, has been nominated Minister at Bangkok. *—Havas Agency.*

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

THE ENEMY HEAVILY DEFEATED.

10,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN ONE DAY.

London, Sept. 3.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Monday's operations southward of the Scarpe were completely successful. The enemy was heavily defeated in his prepared defences on the Drocourt-Queant system with the result that he is retiring this morning along practically the whole battle front.

In Monday's battle, besides inflicting heavy losses, we took about 10,000 prisoners. Our troops are now advancing and are reported to have entered Pronville, Doigies and Bertincourt.

The Canadians showed the greatest skill and courage on Monday in storming the Drocourt-Queant line which had been perfected during the past eighteen months and provided a most formidable obstacle furnished with every device of modern engineering. The defences here were reinforced to such a degree that on a front of 8,000 yards, 11 German Divisions were identified. Under the strength of the defensive organisation, Canadians, assisted admirably by English troops, on their left, carried all before them. Southward of the Canadian Corps, English, Scottish and Naval troops of the Seventeenth Corps under command of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Fergusson, performed no less a gallant and arduous task in storming the junction of the Drocourt-Queant and Hindenburg systems. These were of the most formidable character, but our troops swept over and around them, encircling the enemy from the rear with the result that this important pivot fell into our hands at nightfall. The Tank Corps again assisted materially in the success of the operations.

A TERRIFIC BATTLE.

London, Sept. 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—

The British attack this morning was conducted by General Horne's and General Byng's armies on a front from south of the Scarpe to nearly as far as Quent. This is one of the greatest battles there is every reason to hope it will prove to be one of the most memorable victories of the war. The attack was launched at 8.40 a.m. after a short, but intense bombardment which was effectual in cutting the wire, and by 2.30 our troops had broken apparently right through the famous Drocourt-Queant switch-line, with its fortified system 2,000 yards deep. We smashed through nearly everywhere along the front of the attack. Two hours later it was rumoured that groups of our motor machine-guns were seen upon the bank of the Canal du Nord which is nearly five miles eastward of the nearest point of the switch-line. These, of course, were only highly mobile patrols, pushing out to try to seize bridgeheads and destroy communications, but if they got so far it proves the success of the opening attack.

Our success may be summed up by saying we have struck the enemy one of the most amazing and strategically serious blows yet received in any one day's fighting.

The enemy made, and is still making, every effort to check our advance. The Germans had eight Divisions standing in readiness to meet the blow. The German prisoners number thousands and are coming in in shoals, including a Staff Officer and several battalion Commanders. We are now not only working behind the Hindenburg line, but have gained ground which commands a long stretch of it.

The battle has been a terrific one.

HARD FIGHTING BY FRENCH.

London, Sept. 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday afternoon, reports:—

There was hard fighting all night between Neale and the Somme where the Germans are clinging desperately to the river bank. French attempts to cross the river near Voyennes under Hill 77 were met by the heaviest batteries.

We hold the road from Rony-le-Grand to Hill 77, around which height the battle is raging.

AMERICANS IN BIG FIGHT.

London, Sept. 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Monday night, says:—

There was a great fight progressing all day long, north and north-east of Soissons, the enemy vigorously defending Font Rouge Plateau, east of the Soissons-Laon railway, also the line to the right along the north of the Aisne. We are bombarding his position from the south and west.

Villages which the enemy hold are burning like vast torches and the fires are spreading through the neighbouring woods.

The enemy drenched our position at mid-day with gas, but a retaliatory barrage silenced his guns.

ENEMY TRENCHES ENFILADED.

London, Sept. 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this morning, states:—

Beyond the Drocourt-Queant line our artillery is already beginning to enfilade the enemy trenches that run away eastwards from the bend at Quent.

Bitter fighting continued after dark and was resumed this morning.

So far the Germans have not attempted organised counter-attacks because they are in too great confusion. Their resistance is mainly confined to trying to stand on the most favourable defensive points.

BRITISH ADVANCE FOUR MILES.

London, Sept. 3.

The British this morning advanced to a maximum depth of four miles on a front of 20 miles. They occupied Quent and reached west of Buisy.

They occupied Pronville, from where the line runs west of Boursies, through Doigies, which the British hold, then through Bertincourt and Rocquigny.

The Germans are apparently retiring to a new switch-line six miles behind the present one.

The British occupied Walverbergem. In Flanders they found Lens evacuated by the Germans.

It is confirmed that at least 10,000 prisoners were taken yesterday, but many are not yet counted.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, Sept. 3.

A French communiqué states:—

There was artillery activity during the night on the Somme and between the Oise and the Aisne.

Enemy raids in the region of the Vesle and in the Vosges were without result.

There was nothing to report elsewhere.

THE NEW SWITCH LINE.

London, Sept. 3.

Contrary to expectation, the enemy is not reacting heavily with a view to re-capturing the Drocourt-Queant line.

The new switch-line runs from Brebiere southward to Moenne, joining the Hindenburg line in the neighbourhood of Graincourt. This line is nothing like as strong as the Drocourt-Queant line and it is too close to Cambrai and Douai to be comfortable for the Germans. It is doubtful if the Germans will be able to use those towns extensively for transport purposes.

AWAKENING IN GERMANY.

ILLUSIONS OF PEACE BY VICTORY ENVELOPED.

Amsterdam, Sept. 3.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* admits that the people of Germany are beginning more and more to perceive that the war cannot be ended by arms alone. Count Hertling no longer cherishes illusions of peace by victory.

THE SIBERIAN FRONT.

MAGYARS DISARM RED GUARDS.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SURRENDER.

Peking, Sept. 3.

A number of Magyars disarmed and arrested a number of Red Guards and then entered into negotiations with the Czech-Slovaks through the Chinese with a view to surrender.

General Semenov reports that the Allies have captured Olovina by a turning movement, capturing guns and prisoners.

In a recent examination paper for a boy club's post was this question: "If the Premier and all the members of the Cabinet should die, who would officiate?"

Robert, a boy of fourteen, thought for a time, trying in vain to recall who came next in succession. At last a happy inspiration came to him, and he answered: "The undertaker."

A GOOD SUGGESTION. Chamberlain's Tablets when taken after meals, or after tea, are easy to take and pleasant to swallow. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

OPERATIONS IN ARCHANGEL REGION.

London, Sept. 3.

A British official message from North Russia says:—

The Allies, including Russian troops, captured, on August 31, a position northward of Obzorskaya, 73 miles southward of Archangel, and repulsed a counter-attack with heavy losses.

We are pushing on towards Obzorskaya.

Our armoured-train guns were very effective in the fighting.

LENIN'S DEATH NOT CONFIRMED.

London, Sept. 2.

The report of M. Lenin's death is, so far, not confirmed.

On the contrary, a Bolshevik telegram from Moscow states that he is apparently out of danger.

The Times Copenhagen correspondent says: One of the two women who attempted to assassinate M. Lenin was the well-known terrorist Dora Kaplan, who in 1907 was sentenced to thirteen years imprisonment with hard labour for attempting the life of M. Novitski, the Chief of the Gendarmes.

WAR AMAZONS.

A NEW TYPE IN ENGLAND.

WORKING MOTHERS.

This war and its demands on women will produce a race of amazons, say sociological workers of Great Britain, and say it seriously, says an American paper.

It is said that the census figures show that 40 per cent. of the strongest children and 60 per cent. of the healthiest babies born in 1917 were the offspring of women who work in iron, that is, Lady Batten, M. D., is sponsor for the claim that the women who are riveters in shipyards and cannon factories, who pound steel, wield heavy hammers, make rough chains and move munitions along the floors of the factories have borne the strongest children during this war time. She has so been quoted in London papers.

The next sturdiest set of infants was born to women in the land army, and the third to those who are employed in chopping down trees in British wooded areas.

WAR BABIES ARE BETTER BABIES. The reason put forward is not so much the unusually healthy muscular development of the mothers (although that is pointed to as responsible for the majority of the better births) as the superior food and living conditions that these working women can now afford for their children and themselves. They have moved into better, lighter homes; they get enough to eat; they wear warmer clothes and shoes; they are freed from the tyranny of drink; they are saving a little money. This last item, invested in war savings, has done a great deal to uplift the English poor.

Then, too, with the progress of the war the Government has undertaken more and more to safeguard the young families of working mothers. Day and night nurseries abound throughout the United Kingdom. Wherever there is a munitions plant (and their number is legion) there also is a house equipped and presided over by unlimited workers and teachers where children and babies may stay in comfort and security for a day, a night or a month. Whole families of little ones live beneath its roof during a mother's illness or during heavy night shifts. The conviction that her children are safe while she is working is of incalculable help to the mother.

Instruction in the care and upbringing of children is given to the mothers by physicians and nurses during and after work hours; medical attention is free or provided for at nominal rates. The mothers are induced to dress sensibly and to eat wholesome food and enough of it, particularly during working hours.

Heavy work results in vitality. Many of the women in munitions factories gradually take on a masculine aspect not to be tentatively explained by the working costume of trousers and tightly covered hair. Sociologists speak of this as the vitality produced by heavy work—fore-runner of the amazon women, who are coming.

British women policemen "show this virile development most strongly, perhaps of all the women workers in England. They are towers of strength, usually big women, and they handle crowds and bullets in a masterly manner. In a munitions factory in London not long ago a difference of opinion arose between a woman constable and her inspector, also a woman. It is the duty of the woman constable to guard the moral law, but the inspector, who is also a woman, is to guard the factory and see the factory rules are enforced; the inspector guards the constable; the constable guards the constable.

The ladies waxed wroth. Suddenly the constable picked up the inspector and hurled her feet first into a muddy stream that runs through the factory grounds.

The stream was more mud than water, and almost swallowed the inspector. She was pulled out with difficulty, but left her boots sticking in the mud. A more male onlooker permitted himself to laugh, and the mud-covered inspector, balancing unsteadily, managed to swing about and box his ears.

By the ringlets of Amelia, and the shades of this harpichord—what "ladies" are these!

In a recent examination paper for a boy club's post was this question: "If the Premier and all the members of the Cabinet should die, who would officiate?"

Robert, a boy of fourteen, thought for a time, trying in vain to recall who came next in succession. At last a happy inspiration came to him, and he answered: "The undertaker."

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ACT AT ONCE

These brave men are fighting your fight for Liberty. Every dollar you can spare is needed to alleviate the sufferings of those who fall. Act at once and buy War Bond Tickets. You may be a winner but never a loser by the transaction. Consult your conscience.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS & STORES.

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Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

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Taking Passengers and Cargo to

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Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles	Due London

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transit)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Proposed Sailings:

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THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expect 1 of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Godard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings, &c., apply to.

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	* Iyo Maru, 12,330 tons SAT., 7th Sept., 11 a.m. * Kitano Maru, 15,980 tons TUE., 17th Sept., 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	* Nikko Maru, 9,800 tons SAT., 14th Sept., 11 a.m. * Aki Maru, 12,300 tons SAT., 19th Oct., 11 a.m.	

Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

London or Liverpool via Spore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town

Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

* Wireless Telegraphy.

FOR DATES OF SAILING
APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S
OFFICE.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

* Fushimi Maru, WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept., Daylight.
* Kashima Maru, THURSDAY, 12th Sept., at 11 a.m.

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For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
S. HORI, Manager

Telephone 219 & 223

THE EMPIRE'S COMMERCE.

BUILDING OF A TARIFF WALL
PROTECTION.

IMPERIAL ASSOCIATION FORMED.

In the wake of the announced formation of an Imperial policy of tariff-wall building to protect Home and Colonial trade, while effecting reciprocal arrangements with friendly nations, and the formation of an Imperial bureau for development of the Empire's mineral wealth, comes, says a China paper, a report of the formation in London of the Imperial Association of Commerce, with Lord Inchcape, Chairman of the P. & O. S.N. Co., as president. Associated with him as provisional chairman is Sir Charles C. McLeod, of McLeod, Russell & Co., chairman of the London Jute Association; on the provisional committee are a number of men prominent in their connection with Far Eastern commerce and overseas trade generally, including Mr. P. Anderson, chairman of the China Association. The objects of the new Imperial Association of Commerce are—

To establish an association with branches wherever necessary which shall protect and safeguard British trade and British traders wherever their interests are assailed.

To act as a medium of communication between all bona fide British traders and the Government.

In the interest of national efficiency and economy to procure the adequate representation of all sections of the business community upon all Government committees whose deliberations affect or deal with trade.

To enlighten and educate the public upon the importance of trade development.

To direct public attention to the danger of any form of restriction or control of trade which threatens to crush and eventually destroy that splendid initiative and individual enterprise which has in the past so largely contributed to the strength of the Empire.

To combat wherever necessary any phase of inefficiency or prejudice which menaces the individual in the successful prosecution of his legitimate business.

To enlist the active support, co-operation and membership of all British-born subjects of the Empire whose interests are or may become affected.

To endeavour to preserve to every British business man the right to carry on his trade or profession with as little friction or interference as is possible.

To ensure, as far as is possible, that in all cases where State control is necessary, the considered views of all those concerned shall be placed before the Government in such form and with such moderation and justice that a fair consideration of the rights of the those interests are involved may be secured with a minimum of trade dislocation.

DANGERS OF OVER-CONTROL.

The following is taken from the prospectus—

"This Association owes its inception to the conditions created by the war. Business men in almost every sphere of activity have been brought in close contact with Government restriction and control; and it cannot be said that the results have been satisfactory. The need for drastic and revolutionary changes is admitted, but as to how far these changes are to become permanent or not is a question that ought to engage the careful attention of every man engaged in commerce."

"Every banker and shipowner, every merchant, broker, and distributor, indeed almost every class of business man has felt the relentless pressure which has threatened and is today threatening to limit his rights and privileges as a trader. It is felt—and felt very strongly—that if the business men of Great Britain do not, by means of organisation, prepare themselves to face the issues which concern their very existence, they will be superseded by a new and costly machine which every day is becoming more powerful and more inimical to their interests."

"The Imperial Association of Commerce is to be the rallying centre where business men can secure some protection by means of a powerful body to whose expression of thought both Parliament and the Government must pay heed. Branches are to be formed in every city in the United Kingdom where business men are prepared to get together and assist in this effort to secure and assure to each and every person in the United Kingdom a minimum measure of unimpeded freedom and control."

THE COUNCIL AND ITS TASK.

"Owing Mr. Gladstone. The Association of Commerce is to govern, not to be governed."

trade, the circular outlines the need for and purposes of the new organisation in this manner—

"State control in order to be effective must be intelligent. It cannot be thoroughly intelligent or efficient unless it calls to its aid all the best brains and the fullest energies possessed by the business men of this country, who for generations past have attended to the requirements of the nation."

"The system in operation in this country up to August, 1914, was the envy of the commercial world. The influence and power of our mercantile classes was superb. Shortly and without interruption the whole available resources of the world were drawn on for the supplies of Great Britain and her Allies. It was a vast and complicated trade which was carried on by men of lifelong experience. It had developed spirited competition and efficiency to the highest point, and it produced bountiful supplies at reasonable prices. When the nation was suddenly confronted with the confusion and disruption which followed the declaration of war, it was the finance and shipping circles, the merchants, brokers and business men of all classes, who by their united loyalty and devotion, their disinterestedness and patriotism, kept the wheels of commerce moving, and averted what might well have resulted in stupifying disaster."

"There is a danger to-day that the happenings of those difficult months might be forgotten. There is a tendency to change the business methods of this country, and to attribute the evils of war to a system which has in truth made the splendid efforts of Great Britain and her overseas dominions and colonies both possible and practical. It is to those who realise the trend of thought in the minds of many persons in high places that the Imperial Association of Commerce appeals. Its purpose is to secure for the nation a position which will establish the rights of British trade and British traders in the future, and restore to the individual business man the freedom to devote his unrestricted energies to the development of Imperial trade throughout the world."

NEWS FROM PALESTINE.

Some interesting ceremonies have been taking place of late amongst the various Jewish communities of Palestine, says the "Pioneer." The first consisted in the return of the Parchment Scrolls of the Law to the synagogues of Jaffa. These scrolls are regarded as most sacred possessions by the Jews and when Djemal Pasha, in year 1260, started to evacuate the Jewish population from Jaffa, the leaders of the community decided that the scrolls had best be put into a place where the Turks could not get hold of them. For over a year now these scrolls, which are all hand-written and enclosed in very handsome cases, have been kept in secret security in one of the outlying Jewish colonies, and the ceremony consisted in the official return of these treasured possessions to the synagogues to which they belonged. Jaffa was on fire for the occasion and the scrolls were met by a procession consisting of the Jewish community dressed in gala attire, headed by an Australian military band and accompanied by representatives of the civil and military authorities and the heads of the Zionist Commission. Prayers were offered up, speeches were delivered expressing gratitude to the British for having brought an era of peace into the country and for having facilitated the return of these scrolls, and then the latter were solemnly deposited at each of the synagogues from which they had originally been taken. Throughout the afternoon there was great rejoicing and the crowds joyfully joined in singing the British National Anthem and the "Hatikvah" (Song of Hope), the Zionist anthem.

The second event was the official visit paid by General Sir Edmund Allenby to the Jewish community of Jerusalem on Empire Day, when he was presented with a Scroll of the Law enclosed in a handsome silver case. The guests included representatives of all the non-Jewish communities of the city and the meeting was rendered significant by the fact that Rabbis representing the Sephardim and Ashkenazim sections of the Jewish community of Jerusalem, delivered speeches of welcome to the Commander-in-Chief from the same form. Hitherto there has been a distinct cleavage between the two sections and they have rarely, if ever, met officially and agreed on a joint line of action. The Sephardim emigrate from Spain and Portugal while the Ashkenazim come from Russia, Poland, Austria, etc. The former are comparatively tolerant and civilised, but the expression of thought both Parliament and the Government must pay heed. Branches are to be formed in every city in the United Kingdom where business men are prepared to get together and assist in this effort to secure and assure to each and every person in the United Kingdom a minimum measure of unimpeded freedom and control."

"The Imperial Association of Commerce is to be the rallying centre where business men can secure some protection by means of a powerful body to whose expression of thought both Parliament and the Government must pay heed. Branches are to be formed in every city in the United Kingdom where business men are prepared to get together and assist in this effort to secure and assure to each and every person in the United Kingdom a minimum measure of unimpeded freedom and control."

INTIMATIONS

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Hongkong, March 30, 1914

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A purely Vegetable Remedy for all Worms
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal worms. These Worms, perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists. Prepared by J. H. KEATING, Boston, U.S.A.

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No. 1 is the Elderly Remedy. No. 2 for Men & Women. No. 3 for Children. These Remedies are the only ones which are guaranteed to cure all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc., without the use of any other medicine. To be obtained of all Druggists. Prepared by J. H. KEATING, Boston, U.S.A.

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THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £2,000,000
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. O. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 42,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND ... Yen 23,100,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA
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BATAVIA
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Singapore
Sourabaya
Sydney
Tientsin
Tokyo
Yokohama

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
EISHI ONO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11 March, 1918.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. Mail Line

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 Tons each

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th, 1918
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th, 1918
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, 1918

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fan, and electric lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable staterooms (All single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Yoko-Kien Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Charter Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF ... \$15,000,000

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MANAGER

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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months 3½ per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 2½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1918. 517

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Authorized Capital ... £1,000,000

Subscribed ... £1,000,000

Paid-up ... £650,000

Reserve Fund ... £650,000

BANKERS

Bank of England.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

O. CHAMPAIN,
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Hongkong, Oct. 6 1917

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

12, Queen's Road, Central.

General Banking Business transacted. Current Deposit and Savings Bank Accounts opened.

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KWOK MAN FAT,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1918. 702

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-
HANDELS-
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... 75,000,000—(£2,500,000)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 50,000,000—(£1,666,666)

RESERVE FUND ... 1,585,451—(£50,850)

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The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 23, 1917.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... FRANKS 45,000,000

Paid Up Capital ... 22,500,000

(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. FRANKS 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board

General Manager—ANDRE BRESCHOT

HEAD OFFICE

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